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per annum.

No. 16880

號 月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

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Applicants will be required to produce
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7 days are required to register them-
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
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an hour.

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9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

AN OBJECTIONABLE ROYAL
PROCLAMATION.

"MUST BE WITHDRAWN."

SALONIKA, June 20.

King Alexander's proclamation,
which M. Zaimis has counter-signed,
is severely criticised, especially the
passage in which the King spoke of
accomplishing a sacred mission en-
trusted to him by his father, and
adhering to the principles of his
father's brilliant reign.

In an interview, Admiral Con-
dettis said that the proclamation
must be withdrawn.

ANOTHER DEMAND ON GREECE.

ATHENS, June 20.

M. Jomart has handed to M.
Zaimis a list of civilians and military
personages whose detention in the
Greek islands is demanded until after
the war.

GREEK "DIE-HARDS"
FRIGHTENED.

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Ward Price, British Press
representative in the Balkan zone,
in a message from Volo states that
before the allies occupied the royalist
centre at Volo, a British auxiliary
cruiser kept order there for days by
a naval hypnotic treatment.

Some royalists had been holding
meetings in the cafes inflaming them-
selves with blood-thirsty oratory and
strong drinks, forming processions
along the sea front and cursing the
"dogs of allies" and Venizelos. A
cruiser arrived at night time, and
played a brilliant searchlight among
the mob, revealing every man's face
and causing the most furious outcries
to stop and slip hastily away. It
also dispersed subsequent efforts to
hold a meeting by flushing the search-
light so suddenly and brilliant
among the crowd that even the
"diehards" were frightened and
respectfully saluted by removing
their hats. After that the search-
light was master of the situation.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, June 20.

Enquiries in the City do not con-
firm the recent disquieting rumours
concerning Spain, with which country
business is practically normal. The
delays are attributed to labour and
economic difficulties.

It is stated that the trouble was
originated by the King granting the
demands of the Infantry officers at
Barcelona for reform, without con-
sulting the Cabinet, which resigned.

THE SWISS MINISTER'S PEACE
INTRIGUE.

ZURICH, June 20.

Amazement and regret are general
in Switzerland at M. Hoffmann's
peace intrigue. The Press disavows
sympathy with the proceedings in
view of the necessity of Switzerland
maintaining absolutely her neutrality.

LONDON, June 20.

The Times, referring to M. Hoff-
mann, says that German intrigue,
carried on through a neutral legis-
lator, can hardly be purged by per-
functory excuses or mere loss of
office.

WHY THE AUSTRIAN CABINET
RESIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.

A message from Vienna states that
the resignation of the Austrian
Cabinet was due to the refusal of
the Polish party to support the
Budget.

DROPPING GERMAN ROYAL TITLES.

LONDON, June 20.

It is understood that Prince Henry
of Battenburg will assume the title
of Marquis of Mount Batten.

It is also announced that Princess
Victoria and Princess Marie Louise
of Schleswig-Holstein, will hence-
forth drop "Schleswig-Holstein"
from their title, and, moreover the
Royal Princesses bearing the title of
the Duchess of Saxony will relinquish it.

There will ultimately be no Prince-
cess or Princesses other than the
children and grand-children of the
Sovereign.

Newspapers point out the radical
character of the changes as complet-
ing the divorce between the British
and German institutions, emphasise
the democratic character of the
monarchy and stopping the tendency
for styles and titles, with which
absolute rulers like the Kaiser make
sport, to become rooted in British
soil. It is expected that the change
will be cordially welcomed by the
Empire as it is appreciated that the
incorporation with the British
nobility of new peers is a recogni-
tion of good and loyal work.

AMERICAN LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Treasury has loaned to Great
Britain another \$35,000,000.

THE CANADIAN ARMY.

OTTAWA, June 20.

Telegrams exchanged between the
Duke of Devonshire and Major-
General Byng show that the latter
no longer commands the Canadians
in France.

FOOD CONTROLLER IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 20.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, the ex-Provin-
cial Secretary of Ontario, has been
appointed Food Controller of Canada.
He receives no salary.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Russian Diplomatic Mission
has arrived.

ENORMOUS RISE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

LONDON, June 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is
making history daily. American
Middling is quoted at 10 1/4d. per
pound, as compared with 4 1/4d. at
the end of 1914. Spinners are rush-
ing to secure any actual cotton
owing mainly to American shipping
difficulties and the lowness of stocks
here.

THE AIR BOARD.

LONDON, June 20.

It is considered likely that Lord
Cowdrey will be able to retain the
chairmanship of the Air Board.

DEFENCE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

PARIS, June 20.

A special Department of Defence
against submarines, has been estab-
lished, under Rear-Admiral Vignaux.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 21.

The Silver Market is steady.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at any time after the 25th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 25th March and the 25th September. Interest on the loan coupons from the 25th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1787

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COAL & STEEL COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunker) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL, compared favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

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At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along side the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charges of Sibuk Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Pines and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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1927

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NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (San-tai King) translated by H. J. Ellis

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Mrs. L. H. FAN, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been selected to teach Chinese to Europeans and Americans in the Colony for ten years. She has a good method of teaching Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is possessed of a fine rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. She is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are recommended to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, First floor.

(1925)

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which is necessary

in an enjoyable

Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
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THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

This Advertisement is issued by BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

THE FIGHT FOR VIMY RIDGE.

STORY OF CANADIANS' GREAT WIN.

AN EVER-READY BARRAGE.

The following account of the capture of Vimy Ridge is issued by the Canadian War Records Office.

Again the Canadians have "acquired merit." In the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9, 24, in the lesser action of Courcellette in September of last year, they have shown the same high qualities in victorious advance as they displayed in early days in desperate resistance on many stricken fields.

At half-past five on Easter Monday morning the great attack was launched with terrible fire from our massed artillery and from many field guns in hidden advanced positions. Our "heavies" bombarded the enemy positions on and beyond the Ridge, and trenches, dug-outs, emplacements and roads, which for long had been kept in a continual state of disrepair by our fire, were now smashed to uselessness. An intense barrage of shrapnel from our field guns, strengthened by the indirect fire of hundreds of machine-guns, was laid along the front.

At the same moment the Canadian troops advanced in line, in three waves of attack. Flurries of snow drifted over the battlefield as the Canadians left their jumping-off trenches behind the rolling barrage. The light was sufficient for manœuvring purposes and yet obscure enough to obstruct the range of vision and lessen the accuracy of fire of the German riflemen and machine-gunners.

ALL-DAY FIGHT ON THE LEFT. The troops on the extreme left made a start under conditions as favourable as those in the centre and right, but they were soon confronted by a strong and constantly strengthening opposition.

The advance of their troops was soon checked, between its first and second lines of objectives by heavy fighting which was more formidable against the centre of the line than against the flanks.

A dip in the ground caused a change of direction, which swung these troops off their central objectives. They reached their goals on the flanks, only to find themselves subjected to heavy, close-range fire of machine-guns and rifles. To be engulfed from the centre and the north was bad enough, but to add to the situation, caves, or a tunnel, in the hostile line over which we had already advanced now disgorged Germans, who promptly reoccupied their old front and opened fire on our rear. The enemy at these points fought with unusual vigour and resolution.

These troops on the extreme left fought all day, against the Muns, and by 10 o'clock at night succeeded in disposing of the enemy in their rear and capturing the major portion of the enemy trenches in their centre. "The Pimple," in the north, still remained to the enemy, but by then snow was falling heavily, and it was wisely decided to consolidate the hard-won gains and prepare for a counter-attack rather than to undertake a further assault that night. "The Pimple" would keep for the morrow.

In the meantime, the other troops fought forward to one line after another without serious check, but with many brisk encounters and not without casualties. Most of these were the result of shrapnel fire, only a small percentage were fatal, and the majority of the wounds were of a minor character.

SECOND AND THIRD VIMY LINES TAKEN. On the German second line the troops drew breath and consolidated their gains. Our barrage was laid before them steadily as well. Fresh troops came up and deployed in position. They waited for the barrage to lift at the ordered

minute and lead them on. The enemy's artillery fire—their counter-barrage and bombardment of our gun positions—was not strong as strength in such things is considered today. Prisoners were already hurrying to our rear in hundreds, pathetically and often ludicrously grateful to the fortunes of war that had saved them alive for capture. They surrendered promptly and willingly.

The barrage lifted, and the two divisions on the right followed it forward to the German third line. Here again they paused for a time, then advanced again, behind the ever-ready and unrelenting barrage for a distance of about 1,300 yards. This advance included the capture of several villages, Hill 140, a number of fortified woods, and several trenches and belts of wire. And still the enemy surrendered by hundreds and scattered rearward to safety. Their resistance grew feebler, their hands more eager to relinquish their weapons and chambers, high above their heads, at each stage of our advance.

At 10 o'clock snow fell heavily from black clouds sweeping low across the Ridge. Half an hour later the snow ceased, the clouds thinned, and the sun shone fitfully over the shattered and clamorous battlefield. Word was received at the advanced headquarters that the British Division on our immediate right was enjoying a degree of success in its operations equal to the Canadian success.

Events continued to develop with rapidity and precision. By 1 o'clock every position in the enemy's third line of our objectives had been reached and secured. By this time the troops on the right had consolidated their gains and advanced strong patrols. From their new positions they commanded a wide view of enemy territory to the eastward. They reported a massing of German troops on a road in the new field of vision, and our heavy guns immediately dealt with the matter. By noon one of the battalions of a division had received and dealt drastically with three counter-attacks. Its front remained unshaken. Shortly after this the Canadian Corps was able to state that the prisoners already to hand numbered three battalion commanders, 15 other officers, and more than 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men with plenty of arms in eight-making for our "cages" as fast as their legs could carry them.

The final state of the attack of the troops on the right was now made. They passed through wide belts of enemy wire which found the plateau by way of wide gaps torn by our heavy artillery at fixed intervals. So they issued on the eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge—the first Allied troops to look down upon the level plain of Douai since the German occupation in 1914. They saw the villages of Ribouvigny and Festi Vimy had received and dealt drastically with three counter-attacks. Its front remained unshaken. Shortly after this the Canadian Corps was able to state that the prisoners already to hand numbered three battalion commanders, 15 other officers, and more than 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men with plenty of arms in eight-making for our "cages" as fast as their legs could carry them.

By an early hour of the afternoon all our objectives, save those of the last of the attack, were in our possession, and the task of consolidating and strengthening our gains was left in hand. Throughout the day the host courageous and devoted co-operation was rendered to the Canadian Corps by a brigade and a squadron of the Royal Flying Corps.

The night saw a Vimy Ridge, with the exception of new trenches on Hill 145, secure in Canadian hands.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCH	BREADTH AT BROADEST	DEPTH OVER ALL AT BROADEST	HEIGHT OF TIDE SPRING	HEIGHT OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	307	40	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	37	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	211	31	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	207	30	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	207	30	12	12	12
TAKOKEW					
Common Slip, Takow	207	30	12	12	12
ASBURN					
Cape Dock	207	30	12	12	12
Lance Dock	207	30	12	12	12

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

INTIMATIONS

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/5 and 1/- (in England).

SOLE BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,

SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

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"HONGKONG."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:—

A variety of Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (Blue, Black and White), Prints, Holland White Linen, Drill, &c. &c., Counters, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

Sun Hats, Panama Hats, Lady's Silk Hoses, &c. &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1897

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 26th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD, AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, One Large Telescope by Wood, London, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Childs Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917. 1897

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. each day, at B.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant about at 11 a.m.

Old and Surplus

NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Faa. Engines, Canvas Hoses, Coir Cordage, Kipperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat, Oars, Fir, Carpets, Bugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Coping Articles, Oak Stays, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917. 1897

FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unworked clock, and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health, it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, the digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation, but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood, as it circulates everywhere. Improvement in the blood is quickly felt throughout the entire system, and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the best and most convenient blood builders. As your blood becomes rich and red, the various organs regain their tone and the body recovers its vigor. If you have any or all of the above symptoms try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills, which are obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—Send a post card for a most useful Health Guide to above address.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 19th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is, ONE LOT.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,402 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1743

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSUMMENT OF "MANGANESE PUTTY"

(will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1899

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be—whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.**
—you will find in this famous
restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
BOTTLES 2/6
Sold in all
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and
Grocers
REMARK:—
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTSON.

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COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

A BREATHING SPACE.

STORIES OF THE STRUGGLES.

[By PHILIP GIBBS.]

April 11.

For a day or two there is a pause in the great struggle begun by the Battle of Arras, and by no means ended. It is a breathing space while our armies and the enemy's stand and wait for the next round of this fight to a finish. Not in quietude nor in any kind of truce. The enemy has brought up new batteries and massed them around Lens and Loos in order to replace those captured by us in the first days of the battle, and they are sending heavy shells into Lievin, Angres, the Bois de Rillumont, and the suburbs of Lens. East of Arras their batteries are active against Monchy, and they are sweeping the ridge and slopes down to the valley with machine-gun fire. Our guns are answering back with a more formidable bombardment, and beyond all doubt or any exaggeration of reckoning, the enemy's losses in dead and wounded are double as many as our own. Now, as always before, the Germans go to great trouble in the removal of their dead, and show the same organizing method in this side of the war, this important department of war's wholesale business, as in other branches of its industry. As proof of this our men have found a large number of coffins ready for immediate use in Angres, one of the suburbs of Lens, close to some dugouts, where candles were still burning when our English and Irish troops came so quickly upon the German garrison that they were seen running up the streets.

STRANGE INCIDENTS.

Some queer things happened in Angres. I have already told the story of a soldier who had breakfast in a dugout where lay the body of a dead German officer, not yet put into one of those ready-made coffins. There was another soldier of ours, an Irishman, who ate his breakfast in Angres, but he had jovial company. He came across a German at the entrance, and fought with him, but in a friendly kind of way. After knocking each other about they came to an understanding, and sat down together in the dugout to a meal of German sausage, cheese, black bread, and French wine. They found a great deal of human nature in common, and were seen coming out later arm in arm, and in this way the Irishman brought back his prisoner. An Irish colonel told me this today, and another queer tale of an Irishman in the outskirts of Lens. The colonel saw him after the battle of Bois on Hache, which was a terrible affair, and a great feat of arms in mud and snow—bringing back a German horse. Under machine-gun fire and sniping he was guiding this poor lean beast over the frightful ground round the edge of monstrous shell craters, through broken strands of barbed wire, and across trenches and parapets. "What are you doing with that poor brute?" asked the commanding officer. "Sure, sir," said the Irishman, "I'm bringing the horse back for father Malone to ride. The horse was in the last stages of starvation, and the padre weighs nineteen stone, according to the popular estimate of the men, who adore him, and that is part of the story's humour, though the Irish soldier was very serious. It is a tribute anyhow, to the affection of the troops for this Irish padre, a laughing giant of a man who is always out in No Man's Land when there are any of his lads out there, going as far as the German barbed wire to give the last rites to the dying. Today, when I called on the battalion, he was away burying the poor boys who lie in the mud of the battlefield. There is no humour in that side of war, though the Irish soldiers, and the English soldiers, too, refuse to be beaten by the fiercest conditions until the last strength is out of them. In addition to the ordeal of battle they are enduring now a weather so abominable that men fight for days wet to the skin, lie out at night, frozen stiff, and struggle after the enemy up to their knees in mud.

HEROIC STRIDE.

So it was in this little battle of Bois on Hache, an historic episode in the Battle of Arras, because it broke the enemy's last hope of a counter attack against the Vimy Ridge. Though the blinding blizzard of snow, which I described at the time, English and Irish troops attacked this hill above the River Souchez, and had to cross through a quagmire so that hundreds of them stuck up to the waist, and could go neither forward nor backward, while they were swept by machine-gun and rifle fire from that other hill called the Pimple to their right, which was not yet taken by the Canadians. I saw one man come back wounded over that abominable ground under a rifle fire which spat bullets about him. He stumbled into shell holes and crawled on again, and just as he reached the trench where I stood fell dead across the parapet. All our men were hit in the head and body, none in the legs. That was because they were knee-deep in mud. Our men came back from this fighting like figures of clay, and so stiff at the joints that they can hardly walk, and with voices gone so that they speak in whispers. And yet they have not lost heart or spirit, and are concerned about those who seem worse than themselves, not waiting about their own troubles. I mentioned a friend of mine who is a great hunter, and who sat in a dugout waiting for the hour of the morning of battle, staring through his distinguished monocle at the men going by. He had the misfortune to be slightly gassed, and at—was very sick. Wounded men came back, and one of them stopped before this eminent officer and said, "Wounded, old sport?" That is the spirit of our men; wounded themselves, they will stop to help someone more badly wounded. They come out of all this shambles stiff and cold and weary—"Doggie," as they say, but for the most part undaunted by what they have suffered, and after a sleep and a wash are refreshed and ready to fight again in the call comes.

THE SOLDIER AND THE FOOD SUPPLY.

HIS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL ECONOMY.

How is the soldier fed? Not the soldier serving in France or elsewhere, but he who is doing his part in Great Britain and Ireland, in garrison duties, in training, or in one or other of the many kinds of service performed by the army at home. Few people outside the army itself or the Government departments immediately concerned have any idea of the methods employed in feeding the home army or of the scale on which it is rationed. We must glance at this before we can grasp the nature and extent of the sacrifices which the soldier has been asked to make in the matter of his food in common with the rest of the population.

The soldier's ration is divided into two parts: first, the daily issue of bread; meat, bacon, tea, sugar, and salt, which forms the Government ration; and, secondly, the "commuted cash ration" of 54d. per man per diem, which is used by commanding officers to supplement or vary the Government ration. Thus the officer commanding a unit of 1,000 men has at his disposal nearly £220 a day, which he can spend in providing fish, cheese, potatoes, green vegetables, and other things not included in the Government ration. Formerly he could use the money to give his men additional meat, bacon, bread, or sugar, but his discretion in this matter has now been limited somewhat severely in the interests of national economy.

We have, then, the Government or service ration, and the "commuted cash ration" as the foundation of the soldier's food. The Government ration was always ample for the soldier's need, so far as it went. Even now, when it has been reduced very considerably, it is estimated that in one week enough can be saved out of it to provide each man with two free breakfasts or, to put it in another way, that in calculating the weekly issue, provision need be made for five breakfasts only, instead of seven. The Government was always in a position to buy on an enormous scale, and therefore, at the cheapest rate, so that economies could be effected only by reducing administrative expenses or curtailing the ration. The second alternative alone appears to be at the moment, and here the following reductions have been made—bread 12½ per cent., meat and tea 25 per cent., sugar 33 1/3 per cent., and bacon 50 per cent. The only item still supplied in full is salt. (The economist will note with interest that the scale of decrease varies from zero for the home-produced salt to one-third for wholly imported sugar and half or largely imported bacon.) Last the soldier's daily need.

THE COMPENSATION FOR REDUCTIONS.

But it is in connection with the soldier's own money and the "commuted cash ration," the 54d. that is more conveniently called, that the greatest saving has been effected. To appreciate how great this saving is, we must consider the system which was in force before the Army Canteen Committee was organized in the last nine months of 1916, and began its enormous business in earnest on the 1st January last. At that date the Committee started to take over from the contractors who were then running them the 1,700 or 1,800 canteens which are dotted all over the kingdom. The canteens form part of the regimental institutes, which are, or should be, the soldier's club, where he can find rest, refreshment, and recreation when he is off duty. There are two canteens the wet canteen, in which beer (but no spirits) is sold, and the dry canteen, where the soldier can buy light refreshments (tea, coffee, chocolate, biscuits, bus, etc.), cigarettes, bootlaces, metal polish, matches, and the thousand and one things which we all use or abuse in our daily life. These small purchases were made from the contractor out of the soldier's own money, while out of the 54d. the commanding officer purchased, and from the contractor, the more solid comforts—cheese, jam, fish, etc., already mentioned, and these included in the men's meals. Adequate supervision of contractors' supplies was difficult, and practice really effective control was limited to the commanding officer's power to terminate any contract at short notice. Every commanding officer could choose his own contractor, and in such circumstances uniformity of quality and price was difficult. It was impossible, either in the soldier's small purchases or in the "meat goods," as they are called, to get the commanding

officer and the soldier now buy from the Army Canteen Committee.

The system had other drawbacks. It might easily happen in a large camp that there were five or six contractors, all using separate staffs, separate transport, and separate buying organizations, in order to carry out identical work in a strictly limited area. A unit stationed at Dover or at Cardiff might procure its beef from Edinburgh, and practically always did so if it were a Scottish unit. The economic waste of such a system was of course enormous, and the benefit to the soldier proportionately reduced. In transport alone the charges for unnecessarily or avoidable carriage, whether by road, rail, or water, must have made large additions to the cost of the goods, or correspondingly large deductions from their quality.

Again, although the purchasing power of 54d. in the hands of the public has been reduced by at least one-half since the beginning of the war, in the hands of the Army Canteen Committee (owing to the economies which can be effected by large buying and organized distribution) it has almost retained its pre-war level—a notable achievement in the interests of the soldier and of national economy as a whole.

DEADWEIGHTS OF THE CANTEN SYSTEM.

This is the large aspect of the question. The savings effected by the Army Canteen Committee are the soldier's indirect contribution to national economy. His direct contribution consists in the reduction which has been made in the addition to his food out of the 54d. For instance, his allowance of potatoes has been reduced from 7½ lbs. per week to about 2½ lbs. No extra bacon or sugar is now supplied, the allowance of sugar is limited to 1½ lbs. per man per day, and the men themselves can no longer buy bread in their canteens. There are other indirect contributions to national economy which the soldier is making. For instance, he is cultivating vegetables in many camps, and thus reducing his claims on the national stock. Out of the profits of his canteens, the whole of which are used for his advantage, he has made large contributions for the benefit of his comrades in the field, or to relieve the lot of those of them who have been disabled by the war.

As a compensation to the soldier for his sacrifices it is confidently believed that the A.C.C. is now supplying him with goods of uniform quality, and that of the best that his life in camp and his leisure there is being made more comfortable and attractive; and that, although the cost of his necessities and of his little luxuries has perforce increased, all that he receives or buys is supplied to him as cheaply as the national conditions permit, while no private person or firm makes a profit out of him.

WAR AND CONTRACTS.

IMPORTANT POINT UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

The Court of Appeal recently allowed the appeal of Messrs. Dick, Kerr and Co., Ltd., contractors, from a decision of Mr. Justice Inay in the King's Bench Division, in favour of the Metropolitan Water Board, the case raising an important question with regard to the powers conferred on the Minister of Munitions by the Defence of the Realm Act to stop building works during the war.

Messrs. Dick, Kerr, and Co. had contracted to construct a new reservoir for the Water Board at Littleton, in Middlesex, for £273,000. The work had to be completed within six years from August 1914, and the contract provided that all tools, plant, and materials brought on to the site of the work were to become the property of the Water Board.

On February 21st, 1916, the Ministry of Munitions, acting under the powers of the Defence of the Realm Act, ordered the contractors to cease work, and the contractors, at the direction of the Ministry, removed a large portion of the plant and sold it to the owners of munition factories, and received the proceeds, to the amount of £42,000, on behalf of the Ministry. Messrs. Dick, Kerr, and Co. contended that by reason of the stoppage of the work by the order of the Ministry their contract with the Water Board was terminated, and that the property in the plant was re-vested in them. The Water Board asked for a declaration that the contract was binding, and that they were entitled to all the plant now on the site of the work, and to the proceeds of such a sale, or, in the alternative, damages for conversion. They also sought an injunction against the removal of further plant.

Their Lordships held that the contract was dissolved, and discharged the injured party from the obligation to complete the work. They also granted the injunction against the removal of further plant.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER
WAR CAPTION No. 4
"What will be a traitor's grave?
What a fill a coward's grave?
What a base a slave's grave?
Let him turn and flee!"
Burns.

Lay the proud usurper low!
Faints fall in every low
Liberty's every brow
Let us do or die!
Burns.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label." 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label." 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label." 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J.C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.



"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

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WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 515.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

THE OFFICE OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 23rd instant (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

C. THORNE

Deputy Commissioner in charge, temporarily Kowloon and District.

York Buildings, Hongkong, June 21, 1917. 1899

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONVEYOR),

MONDAY,

the 25th June, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Coy's Premises, Kowloon (Godown No. 10),

ABOUT 400 POUNDS ANTIMONY.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, June 21, 1917. 1899

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONVEYOR),

MONDAY,

the 25th June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

9 BAGS PEPPER.

6 CASES DYES.

2 CASES BUTCH.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, June 21, 1917. 1899

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 23.—

Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).

Dragon Boat Festival.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Auction of Maganese Putty at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, June 24.—

Midsummer Day.

TUESDAY, June 26.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, E.P. Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.—

Entries close for third Gymkhana.

WEDNESDAY 27 & THURSDAY, June 28.—

10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval Yard and Kowloon Depot.

THURSDAY, June 28.—

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1.—

Dominion Day, Canada.

WEDNESDAY, July 4.—

Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).

THURSDAY, July 5.—

3.52 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.

7.52 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, July 6.—

Princess Victoria's birthday (1868).

SATURDAY, July 7.—

3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

The China Mail Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, June 21, 1917.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

THE one thing that seems to stand out clearly in the political muddle at Peking is that, whatever settlement of the quarrel may eventually be reached, it will have to be based on a recognition of the permanence of the republican régime. There has been something more than a suspicion that the action of the Northern Tsuchuns was inspired, at least on the part of the prime mover, CHANG HSUN, by a desire to overthrow the Republican Government and restore the Monarchy. It is true that CHANG HSUN has denied any such ambition; but, on the other hand, we have had General NEI, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary troops, declaring the restoration of the Manchus to be CHANG HSUN's purpose, and at the same time affirming that he himself was opposed to his leader's intentions. It is all so Gilbertian, and there is so much prevarication that it is by no means easy to perceive what precisely they are aiming at. The ostensible origin of the revolt was the President's dismissal of General TUAN KI SU, from the Premiership, but in the reports concerning the efforts which are being made to re-construct the Cabinet there is scarcely any mention of TUAN KI SU. At least two others seem to be more generally preferred; but the news points to undercurrents which the favoured nominees are able to gauge and desire to avoid, so that in the end TUAN KI SU is likely to be the only Richmond in the field. Under pressure of the Tsuchuns, the President has given way to the extent of dissolving Parliament, and that apogee has directly led to the resignation of Dr. WU TING FANG from the Ministry, and apparently to a refusal on the part of the opposition to recognise the dissolution as valid. A mandate has been issued or is about to be issued, directing that a new general election shall take place at an early date. Now there are demands by the Tsuchuns that Parliament shall be reduced to a single chamber with a much smaller membership. In its political complexion the new Parliament when it is elected is not likely to differ very greatly from the Parliament which has just been dissolved, and we imagine that the chief object in view in pressing the dissolution was not to secure a reformed parliament by a new election, but rather to get rid of the parliament for the next three or four months and so obtain a free hand for the achievement of the objects the Tsuchuns had in view. CHANG HSUN has discovered, however, that it is not all plain sailing, even with the Parliament out of existence. There has been much quarrelling among his following over the programme. He is now apparently becoming appalled by the increasing complexity of the situation and desires to throw upon a conference in which all the provinces

are represented the responsibility of finding a way out of the muddle. In other words, CHANG HSUN would set up a parliament of his own. It is at least a recognition of the principle of popular government, and inefficient and unsatisfactory as Parliaments are in China, the fact will have to be recognised that the one and only guarantee of internal peace in China lies in a general recognition of the supremacy of Parliament, and in a recognition by the Military Governors and the troops they control that they are servants of the State and that to disobey the orders of the Government is treason.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A Chinese chair coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from bruises on the knees and hips, as the result of being knocked down by motor car No. 94.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—
Chui U. Tin, \$190.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Chief Justice resumed the hearing of the charge brought against Yau Chun, of murdering his foster mother at Chin Wan on May 6th, 1917.

In reply to the Attorney-General, Lai Sun Kew said she had lived in the same village as deceased for many years. She knew the deceased and saw the dead body lying in the kitchen of the house. She examined the body and saw that it had several wounds. She picked up one of the deceased's earrings and gave it to the grandson of the deceased. The earring was the one produced in Court. The deceased and the prisoner used to be on good terms until recently. She never saw the deceased and the prisoner together, but the deceased told her that she had lately quarrelled with the prisoner.

In reply to Dr. Cheng, witness said she sometimes visited the deceased at her house and occasionally the prisoner was there. She never saw them quarrelling, but she had heard the deceased upbraid the prisoner for not doing any work. Apart from that she never observed any bad feeling between them.

A fisherman who lived next door to the deceased also gave evidence as to seeing the body and the wounds which had been inflicted.

Yau Tung Chau, a son of the accused, was then placed in the witness box.

Dr. Cheng objected to this witness being declared on the ground that he was not of sufficient intelligence or age to give evidence.

His Lordship put several questions to the witness with the object of ascertaining whether he fully understood the reason for which he was brought to the Court, after which his Lordship allowed the witness to be declared.

In reply to the Attorney-General, witness said that he lived in the house of the deceased with his father and his father's mother. He saw his grandmother die. There was plenty of blood on her face after he had seen his father strike her with a chopper. After he had seen that he cried and ran away.

The case is proceeding.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

DEMANDS BY THE TSUCHUNS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

SHANGHAI, June 20.

Foreign papers report that the Tsuchuns are making the following demands:—

- 1.—Punishment of Ting Sai Yik.
- 2.—That they shall assist in the drafting of the Constitution, which shall include "favourable treatment" for the late Imperial Family.
- 3.—That the monarchist advocates shall be pardoned and allowed to become officials again.
- 4.—That the Constitution drafted by Professor Goodnow shall be temporarily adopted.
- 5.—That Confucianism shall be adopted as the State religion.
- 6.—That a Single Chamber of Parliament shall be adopted.
- 7.—That Chang Hsun shall be allowed to enlist twenty wings of soldiers to be stationed in Peking.
- 8.—The re-instatement of Tuan Ki Su, the President to issue a Mandate blaming himself.

At a meeting held in the President's Office, attended by Chang Hsun, Li King Hi, Wong Sae Chan, Kong Chin Chung and Kiang Kwai Tai, it was agreed to recommend acceptance of the following demands formulated by Chang Hsun:—

- 1.—The formation of a responsible Cabinet, with whose powers the President shall not interfere.
- 2.—The revision of the Constitution so as to satisfy the Tsuchuns.
- 3.—That Parliament shall consist of a single chamber with a reduced membership.
- 4.—Inclusion in the Constitution of "favourable treatment" for the Manchus.
- 5.—Convocation of a new Parliament.

LI KING HI.

Li King Hi (whose nomination as Premier was approved by the late Parliament) conferred with the Vice-Ministers on the 18th inst. This is taken as indicating that he will assume the Premiership notwithstanding the opposition to his selection. Some of the Tsuchuns are prepared to support him.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN HUNAN.

It is reported that the situation in Hunan is very critical. Revolutionists are flocking to Changsha to try and induce the Governor to oppose the Northern Tsuchuns. As they have so far failed to achieve their object, they are accusing the Governor of siding with the Peiyang clique and are attempting to drive him out of office.

PARLIAMENT AT SHANGHAI.

Members of Parliament arriving in Shanghai from Peking are arranging to establish headquarters in preparation for a formal opening of Parliament. They declare themselves to be the only Parliament in the Republic, and denounce the Peking Government as a usurper.

AT A STANDSTILL.

PEKING, June 20.

There is nothing definite to report regarding the formation of a new cabinet.

Prominent politicians at Tientsin were requested by the President to come to Peking, but they declined. The situation is at a standstill.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

PEKING, June 20.

The trial of Dr. Chen Kam Tai, late Minister of Finance, has been concluded, and judgment will be delivered within five days.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or pain in the bowels when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it, for you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

POCKET-PICKING IN WING LOK STREET.

A Chinese hawk was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with picking the pocket of a Chinese fruit salesman who recently arrived in the Colony from California.

The complainant stated that whilst he was walking in Wing Lok Street yesterday, the defendant came up behind him, and with his left hand grabbed his collar. The defendant said that he was merely wiping some dirt from the complainant's jacket, but whilst the defendant was talking he slipped his right hand into the complainant's jacket pocket and drew out the latter's purse, which contained \$4.60. The defendant then passed the stolen purse to a confederate and attempted to make off. The complainant, however, seized the defendant and a struggle ensued. A European Police Sergeant, who chanced to be passing at the time, saw the two men wrestling and ordered them to desist. When the complainant told his story the defendant was taken into Police custody.

The defendant pleaded not guilty but after evidence was heard he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MONEY IN HIS MOUTH AND SHOES.

A Chinese was charged with gambling in the street. He denied that he gambled.

Inspector Davitt stated that the defendant had been working a three-card trick in Wing Lok Street, and when arrested and brought to the Police Station sixty cents were found concealed in his mouth and \$2.50 in his shoes. His Worship imposed a fine of five dollars.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE RESERVE.

A Portuguese Police Reserve (S.P.C. No. 730) named Joe Henry Beltran, in the employ of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning charged, firstly with having stolen ten cents from the complainant one Ho Hin Cheung, a Chinese licensed hawk, and secondly, with obtaining by menaces, a packet of cigarettes, the property of the complainant.

Mr. R. C. Faithful who appeared to prosecute informed the magistrate that the defendant had taken advantage of his police uniform to terrorize civilians into complying with his demands. On one occasion when a hawk refused to grant a request made by the defendant, he threatened the hawk with arrest and took him half way to the Police Station. Whilst the sum of money alleged to have been stolen from the complainant was very small, had it been ten pounds instead of ten cents the offence would have been no worse as it was the principle of the offence that was so very serious.

The defendant, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty to either offence. He stated that he was falsely charged by the complainant, who had conspired with other witnesses for the prosecution in order to make trouble for him.

The complainant deposed that the defendant came up to his stall in Kum Shuk Street, which was on the defendant's beat, and demanded money and cigarettes. He said to the complainant, "I am a Police Sergeant and if you don't give me what I demand I won't allow you a place on the street." On one occasion the defendant took a

ten-cent piece from the complainant's stall and on another occasion he took a packet of cigarettes. Another Police Reserve named Santos informed the complainant that he was not compelled by law to give the defendant either money or cigarettes. When the complainant refused to comply with the defendant's demand he was assaulted by him.

A Chinese doctor named Lai Chi Hon who resided with the complainant, witnessed the assault and requested the defendant to desist. As a result of his interference the doctor's jacket was torn by the defendant.

Evidence was then given by Lai Chi Hon and a Chinese hawk named Ho Fu. Their evidence corroborated that statement made by the complainant.

F. M. Santos, a Sanitary Board for man who is also a Police Reserve testified that whilst on duty he had seen the defendant take a packet of cigarettes from the complainant's stall in Kum Shuk Street. The witness was standing about twenty yards away from the stall at the time, but was quite sure of what he had seen.

Inspector Genard, of Yau-mat, stated in the witness box that on the 5th inst. the defendant came to him at the Yau-mat Police Station and informed him

that a Chinese was trying to make trouble for him. Witness was aware that there had been some previous trouble between the defendant and another Chinese regarding the defendant's wife. The witness, therefore, advised defendant to take out a summons against the person in question. Shortly after the defendant had left the Police Station the complainant and Lai Chi Hon entered and complained of the treatment they had received at the hands of the defendant, giving the same story as they had told in Court. The witness had previously received complaints regarding the defendant's conduct whilst on duty. The defendant subsequently went to the Magistracy to take out a summons against a Chinese. Mr. Wood, however, was evidently not satisfied with the defendant's story and refused to grant the summons.

The defendant deposed that Lai Chi Hon and the complainant were attempting to make trouble for him because they were very angry that Lai Chi Hon's younger sister had become the defendant's wife. On the 5th instant Lai Chi Hon went to his (defendant's) residence at No. 333 Shanghai Street and threatened him. He had therefore to take out a summons but as his application was not granted the summons was not issued. The defendant said he would call his wife as a witness to corroborate his statement.

At this point His Worship adjourned the case until next Monday afternoon.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon the case was heard in which a Chinese motor car driver, employed by the Far Eastern Garage, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese schoolboy named Chan Keen Wan, nine years of age, who was knocked down and killed by motor car No. 43, whilst the car was being driven by the defendant, at 5.15 p.m. on the 18th instant, in Queen's Road West.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared in Court to watch the case on behalf of the parents of the deceased.

Dr. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the Victoria mortuary, gave evidence regarding his examination of the body of the deceased. The witness stated that death was due to hemorrhage caused by fracture of the skull. Judging from the bruises on the deceased's face a wheel had evidently passed over the deceased's head.

Trooper Connor (P. C. No. 735) who was the first policeman to arrive on the scene of the accident, deposed that whilst he was on duty in Queen's Road West on the afternoon of the 18th inst. he heard a police whistle and then saw a large crowd rapidly gathering around a motor car which was standing near the Ko Shing Theatre. Upon riding over to the car he saw the body of a Chinese child lying near the car. The child was dead, and from all appearances the car had passed over him. The number of the motor car was 43. The defendant, who was standing alongside the motor car, admitted that he was the driver of the car. As the crowd seemed likely to threaten the defendant, the witness sent Trooper Campbell to the No. 7 Police Station for assistance and remained by the motor car. A few minutes later Inspector O'Sullivan arrived on the scene. The crowd seemed to be getting ugly. Meanwhile the body of the deceased was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Inspector O'Sullivan, upon his arrival on the scene of the accident, took charge of the

evidence was then given by Inspector O'Sullivan which corroborated the statement made by the previous witness.

The Chinese interpreter at No. 7 Police Station, then read the defendant's statement in which the latter admitted that whilst driving his motor car in Queen's Road West on the afternoon of the 18th inst. he knocked down the deceased. He saw the boy run in front of the motor car and did everything in his power to stop the car in time to avoid an accident. The boy was too close to the car, however, and the defendant's efforts proved futile.

After other witnesses had been called the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Never before, says a New York paper, have so many male citizens of the United States been dissatisfied with their names and sought to have them legally changed. Scores of applications are being made every day to justices of the Supreme Court, and to City Magistrates for permission for a change of names. And nearly all those persons who wish to have their names changed are taking action because of the "Tonic" origin of the names they have borne all their lives. Schmidt's apply to have their names translated to Smith, near who have grown up under the name of Schwartz now prefer to be members of the Black family. They all want their names Americanized, or rather Anglicized.

HAINAN HAPPENINGS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A TRIBUTE TO A MEDICAL MISSIONARY. Since their arrival in Hainan some months ago, there has been considerable illness among the soldiers of General Liang Chi Kwong. Health conditions seem to be better at present. At times there have been more than a hundred soldiers in the Presbyterian Mission Hospital in Hoihow, under the care of Dr. H. M. McCandless. To show their appreciation of the physician's attention, on a recent day a number of officers, with about two hundred and fifty soldiers in full uniform, marched to the home of Dr. McCandless, and presented him with a fine wooden tablet, appropriately inscribed. Their good will was further shown by the firing of large quantities of fire-crackers.

Mr. Takayanagi has recently resigned from the Chinese Customs Service in Hoihow, and with Mrs. Takayanagi has gone to Japan. The vacancy in the service will be filled by Mr. Tsuchi who is expected to arrive soon from Shanghai, accompanied by his wife and two children.

Rev. William J. Leverett, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Nodou, has left for America on his regular furlough. He will spend most of the year in New York State.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR ICE.

The Kiangchow Ice Company reports that there is a much larger demand for ice this year than last. The use of ice-water for drinking purposes is being introduced in a number of the restaurants and ice-cream is becoming more common.

FOOD PRICES.

Six months ago it was expected that the arrival of several thousand additional soldiers in the island would cause food prices to become much higher. This has been only partially true. Prices for chickens, eggs and meat have noticeably advanced. Crops of farm products have been good. The best Hainanese rice, which is of a very good quality, is now cheaper than it was a year ago by about a dollar on the hundred catty. In the vicinity of Hoihow, the rice crop which is now being harvested is only moderately good, having been damaged somewhat by the heavy rains and winds of the past few weeks. However, as the harvest in other parts of the island comes a little later it is hoped that there may yet be a reasonably good yield.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. B. Affleck, British Consul, is leaving Hoihow for home this week. His successor, Mr. Fletcher, has arrived here from Foochow.

WAR TAXATION IN AMERICA.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington recently presented to the House a report on the War Tax Bill in which the following paragraphs occur:—

"After carefully considering the experience of the European countries at war the committee believes it is sound economic policy for the present generation to bear a fair and equitable portion of the burden of financing the war and recommends that the remaining contemplated expenses of the government for the remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year be raised by taxation. The effect of this recommendation is that about one-half of this contemplated expenditure will be met by taxation and the other half from the proceeds from bonds."

It is estimated that the receipts of the federal government, including postal receipts, for the next fiscal year under existing law will amount to \$1,500,000,000. The proposed bill is estimated to yield during a twelve-month period \$1,800,000,000 additional. This will make the total receipts of the government for the next fiscal year, as compared to Great Britain, with a population less than half that of the United States, whose receipts, including postal receipts, for the year ending March 31, 1917, amounted to \$2,750,000,000 or about \$60 per capita.

"The committee believes that the American people were never in a more favourable condition to pay a reasonable amount of taxes for war purposes, in addition to those for normal purposes, than at the present time. The committee has endeavored to distribute equitably this additional burden of taxation and so to levy the proposed taxes as to be as little burdensome as possible."

WAR EXPENDITURES ESTIMATED.

The committee estimated the war expenditures for the remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year at about \$3,800,000,000, exclusive of the bond issue to finance the foreign loan. "We already have authorized a bond issue of \$2,000,000,000. It is added to provide a portion of the necessary funds for financing the war. Therefore the amount necessary to raise by taxation or further bond issue is \$1,800,000,000."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

"THE INCIDENT CLOSED."

LONDON, June 21. A telegram received in London announces that the incident in connection with the American Note to China is closed.

The facts are that when the Note was sent to the Allies on June 6, a similar communication, probably owing to a misunderstanding, was delivered in Peking without the other Powers being informed. After a consultation, the British, French and Japanese Governments replied to the Note. Great Britain agreed with the principle and views of America but intimated that owing to her position she could not take the steps proposed, and added that she shared the views of the United States regarding the desirability of tranquillity in China.

CONTINUED BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 20. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We advanced slightly to the south of the Coln river and to the north of the Somme river."

We took 45 prisoners and captured four field guns, to the east of Messines on Thursday night, in addition to those already reported.

Our aeroplanes did valuable work, despite the unsettled weather. They bombed an enemy dump, causing an explosion, and also brought down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

LONDON, June 21. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Goulding's question as to whether his attention had been called to the congestion in the tea trade, and as to whether he would take steps to facilitate the transport of tea from India, at least of reduced shipments stipulated for in February, Sir L. Chiozza Money, Assistant Shipping Controller, said that in view of the fact that at the end of May there were 90,000,000 pounds of tea, of which two-thirds was Indian and Ceylon tea, in stock and in hand in Great Britain, independently of other stocks, and of our constantly diminishing tonnage, it was not possible to promise greater importations on facilities. The average monthly imports for 1917 exceeded the quantity the Restriction of Imports Committee had recommended to which the Prime Minister referred in his speech on February 23.

INDIAN TEA FOR AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne states that with a view to assisting the Indian and Ceylon Planters who are handicapped by tonnage shortage, the Commonwealth Government has prohibited the importation of tea from places outside the British Empire.

CHILD'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Liverpool boy, aged five, had a remarkable escape while travelling with his grandmother on the Manchester to Liverpool express in April.

The boy, as the result of playing with the dog handle, fell from the carriage at Simonwood, a bleak village about six miles from Ormskirk and 10 from Liverpool. The train was going at about 60 miles an hour at the time.

The communication cord was pulled, and the train stopped, when to the surprise of the passengers the boy was seen running towards the train shouting for his grandmother to whom he was restored with only a slight bruise on his leg.

BEEB OR MEN?

A London brewing firm applied at the Appeal Tribunal at the Law Society for an engine and crane, passed for general service. It was stated that 25 per cent of the employees had joined, and that this was necessary on account of large Army contracts.

"The military say that they must have the beer," said the firm's representative, Mr. A. H. Richardson, M.P. "And the War Office say they must have men fit for general service in the Army. They will have to choose between the two."

The matter was to be called up in a month.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOISTEROUS WEATHER ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 19. Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says there has been a series of most violent thunderstorms in the battle area, accompanied by typhoons which roared up trees and bowled over wagons as if they were mere playthings.

Despite these Niagara-like deluges, today is hotter than ever. It is wonderful that during the entire storm our airmen operated serenely in the gold and blue above the thundering canopy which was emptying its streams to the earth. Indeed, it was actually one of their most successful days.

There was much general activity on the Western front, especially in the Messines area, where we continue to steadily cut our way into the enemy's positions in the direction of Warneton.

THE STRUMA FRONT.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM MALARIAL DISTRICTS.

LONDON, June 19. A British message from Salonika says that owing to the advent of the malarial season, our troops eastward of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols cleared out the East bank. Our hill positions westward of the river completely dominate the evacuated ground.

British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and the Piraeus.

ACTIVITY NEAR MONASTIR.

LONDON, June 19. A French Eastern communiqué says: "Our artillery sharply countered the enemy's in the region of Monastir. We have reached the southern limit of Thessaly and occupy important spots. The inhabitants handed over a considerable quantity of arms and munitions."

GERMAN AIRSHIP ATTACK ON RIGA.

PETERSBURG, June 20. Five German hydroplanes flew over a base on the Riga front and dropped forty-one bombs on sheds, ships and batteries, unsuccessfully. One sailor was wounded.

The raiders were driven off by the coast batteries, and on several successive days, they repulsed a number of fruitless airship attacks.

FRATERNISING WITH THE ENEMY.

LONDON, June 19. An unlabelled message, received from Jassy (Rumania) states that a Committee composed of soldiers of the Ninth Army, on the Rumanian front, has issued an appeal against fraternising with the enemy. The appeal says: "If the enemy desires our welfare then he must liberate Rumania; then we will help him to overthrow his Government—the enemy of all liberty—after which a durable peace will be possible."

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS BECOMING TROUBLESCOME.

PETERSBURG, June 20. Fifty anarchists, with three machine-guns, conveyed in cabs, established themselves in buildings in a populous centre of the town. Two companies of Guards and Cossacks surrounded the buildings and compelled them to surrender. The anarchists were taken to gaol.

MINE SWEEPER SUNK.

PARIS, June 19. A mine-sweeper struck a mine in the Bay of Biscay and sank. A boiler explosion killed seven.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE "SEPARATE PEACE" PACT.

LONDON, June 19. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, who had a great ovation, declined to make a statement on his mission to America on the ground that it was not customary; also that he could not add anything to the published accounts. He re-expressed his warmest thanks for America's cordial welcome and great hospitality to the British Mission. (Cheers.) He stated that the United States had not adhered to the Pact of London regarding a separate peace.

M. HOFFMANN LEAVES SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

BERNE, June 19. M. Hoffmann has resigned his membership of the Federal Council. The Council has informed the National Council that it was ignorant of M. Hoffmann's action in Petrograd.

AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 19. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was considering the question of pensioning the dependants of victims of air-raids.

EXCITEMENT ON COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 19. The cotton market has smashed all records. The price has advanced to 104 points on a sensational advance in Liverpool, and private reports regarding the low crops. Values closed near the top.

AUSTRIAN CABINET TO RESIGN.

AMSTERDAM, June 20. The Austrian Cabinet has decided to resign.

THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY.

LEGANOS, June 19. King Constantine, with his suite of 30, arrived here today.

THE GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, June 20. The Cabinet has empowered Mr. Zaimis to discuss the reconstitution with a Venizelist adherent, with a view to the inclusion of at least one Venizelist.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

SALE OF PREMISES.

LONDON, June 19. It is announced that Barclay's Bank has purchased the Deutsche Bank in London for £200,000.

LONDON, June 20. Besides the sale of the Deutsche Bank premises, the premises of the Disconto Gesellschaft have been bought by Lloyds & Co. Insurance for £38,000, and those of the Dresdner Bank for the London, City and Midland Bank for £12,000.

HAITI JOINS THE ALLIES.

LONDON, June 19. Reuter's Correspondent at Haiti states that diplomatic relations with Germany have been severed.

STEAMER ENGAGES A SUBMARINE.

PARIS, June 19. A steamer engaged a submarine in the Mediterranean off the Spanish coast; the submarine submerged.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

PRINCIPLE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 20. The House of Commons have adopted the general principle of women's suffrage by 285 votes to 25.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PARIS, June 20. A telegram from San Salvador states that in consequence of German intrigues in Central America, the Salvador and Costa Rica Governments have taken preventive measures in regard to Germans, before announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations.

DYE-MAKING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, June 19. In order to promote the further development of the dye-making industry in the United Kingdom, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to establish a special temporary department to deal with matters relating to the encouragement, organisation and regulation of that industry under the direction of Sir Evan Jones, Bt., who will be styled Commissioner of Dyes.

ANNIE BESANT'S BANISHMENT.

LONDON, June 19. The Privy Council has granted Annie Besant leave to appeal against the orders of banishment made by the Magistrate of Madrid in May 1916 and confirmed by the Governor-in-Council.

WOMAN FLOGGED BY THE GERMANS.

ENGLISH GOVERNNESS ESCAPES FROM ST. GOBAIN.

After 24 years of suffering under German rule at St. Gobain, Madame Privot has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George of Rawmarsh-hill, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire. Madame Privot left England ten years ago as a governess in a French family, and on the Continent met her husband, whom she had not seen since he was called to the colours in August, 1914.

Madame Privot was living at St. Gobain in the early days of September, 1914, when the Germans came and ransacked the place. She says that thereafter the inhabitants had to subsist on the American "Red Cross" aid, food being the only thing allowed by the Germans to be distributed to civilians.

Hunger led to foraging expeditions by the bolder people, and Madame Privot had an exciting experience when taking part in one of these at 1500 yds. from St. Gobain. When returning through the Forest of St. Gobain, the party were captured and afterwards thrown into prison for the night at Chaumy. Next day they were sent to Fourni and committed to prison for a month without any trial. There they had to depend on the American Relief Committee for food.

Driven to desperation by the treatment Madame Privot and a friend asked a high wall, cut through five rows of barbed wire, and escaped. They walked 104 miles to Charleroi, sleeping in fields and living on charity.

When they reached Charleroi they were recaptured and sent back, accompanied by six German soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets. They were then treated severely with a lash until they fainted. They were then sent to prison for three months of solitary confinement.

In July last, Madame Privot was allowed to return to St. Gobain, but in January this year all the civilian population were deported to make room for the German soldiers who were being brought up to make a fresh attack. She was employed on the land with other women, but at the beginning of March the German soldiers refused to let the civilian population, allowed some of them to return to France, among them being Madame Privot.

DISTINCTIONS WON BY THE SIKHS.

THREE HUNDRED MEN DECORATED.

Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, replying to an address by the Sikh community of Lahore, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Punjab, said: "I thank you for the welcome contained in your address. It is a great pleasure to me to meet the representatives of the Sikh community in the capital of the province which is in a peculiar sense associated with their history, being the cradle and the home of their religion and the scene of their secular triumphs."

Your claim that the achievements of the Sikhs in the great war have been in keeping with the military achievements and traditions of your men in the past has my cordial and complete concurrence. The expectations expressed by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Coronation Durbar as to the traditional fidelity and fortitude of the Sikhs has been more than justified and it must be a source of great gratification to you all to be able to point to so fine a record in proof of the vitality of the martial spirit of the Khalsa. The 14th Sikhs earned undying fame by their soldierly behaviour on the shell swept beaches of Gallipoli. The 14th Sikhs, besides serving with distinction in France, rendered conspicuous service in the arduous fighting of the last year in the Lillian desert, while the 36th, 45th and 47th Sikhs have added to their already high reputations by their notable achievements in Mesopotamia. I find that the Sikhs have earned over 100 Indian Orders of Merit, and over 200 Indian Distinguished Service Medals since the war began, and on two occasions recently it has been my pleasant task to present them with their honourable tokens of the King-Emperor's favour and appreciation. We have not yet received particulars of the many acts of personal gallantry recorded in the course of the recent victories on the Tigris, but I feel sure that when they become known they will add lustre to the distinctions already earned by the Sikhs.

THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

The Indian Defence Force, to which you refer, has come into existence to meet special needs created by the war. As was explained in the speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Delhi, the object of the Government in creating this force is to provide for the British and Indian portions of the army in India a second line capable of being utilized for the defence of India's frontiers and for the relief of regular troops in the more sedentary duties allotted to them, so as to spare a large number as possible for service in the field. I am not prepared to express any opinion as to the practicability of your suggestion to form a village militia offered by retired officers. This, like many other proposals of the kind, will demand careful examination after the war when the future military policy of the Empire will come under general review. I am equally unable to make any pronouncement in regard to the grant of commissions. All I can say at present is that the question of opening out a wider career in the army to Indians is now under the consideration of the Government and you may be quite certain that whatever may be done in this direction will be of special benefit to the Punjab owing to its manhood being so largely represented in the army.

For the moment, however, all our endeavours should, as you yourselves remark, be directed towards the successful termination of the war. Questions of policy cannot be dealt with hastily and matter of this kind must yield to the more urgent questions which now pre-occupy the minds of those responsible for the conduct of affairs. I must ask you, therefore, to "possess your souls in patience" and to wait until the war has been terminated, when there cannot be better claim to the sympathy and generosity of the Government than that which is based on loyal and gallant service in the field.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

I am glad you have mentioned the subject of education as this gives me an opportunity of acknowledging the progress which your community has made in recent years in educational matters. I cannot about a tenth of the population of the province and yet the proportion of Sikh pupils in our public institutions is now nearly one-seventh of the whole. You owe much, as you yourselves have stated, to the efforts of the Educational Committee of the Chief Khalsa Diwan. I am pleased to see that the committee has paid special attention to the teaching of girls and I wish them also success in this important branch of their work. They are, in fact, confronted by the difficulty of securing female teachers and I feel sure they are doing their best to utilize, so far as this may be possible, the services of the widows of the community in this useful class of work.

I have not yet seen the Khalsa College but I look forward with much interest to my visit to that institution. I understand that the college on its present footing is doing valuable service to your community. It has the advantage of a system largely residential and it has a large number of the students, both European and Indians, live at the college itself. Many games are, I am told, suitably encouraged and I gather that a healthy tone prevails among the students in due accordance with the noble traditions of your community. With these and other features of the institution I hope to make closer acquaintance when I pay my proposed visit to the college.

The Sikhs show the same stubborn determination in their educational efforts that they have shown in many a hard fought battle. Their success in the peaceful professions is assured, the Government, on their side, are most anxious to see all legitimate interests adequately represented in the service of the community. With these and other features of the institution I hope to make closer acquaintance when I pay my proposed visit to the college.

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been of special value in the critical times that the province has gone through and the mention of those services gives me an opportunity of expressing my admiration for the loyal assistance rendered by the Sikh community as a whole in suppressing the disorder created by a small but dangerous band of dacoitized Sikhs, who had joined hands with the King's enemies outside India and had conspired to carry the torch of rebellion through the hottest tide of this peaceful land.

And you refer to the claims of your community to adequate representation on the Legislative Councils. I can assure you that all interests should be duly represented. Our present practice accords to your community the benefit of that principle and I do not think you need have any anxiety that your claims will be overlooked in any developments the future may have in store.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

You have referred to the memorandum on administrative reforms submitted to the Government of India by the Chief Khalsa Diwan. The views therein expressed will receive attentive consideration. You are, however, aware from my official statements that the whole question occupied the special attention of the Government of India throughout the greater part of last year and that as a result certain recommendations have been made to the Secretary of State. At the present time I cannot say more. I sympathize wholeheartedly with Indian aspirations and I hope it will be my lot during my period of office to assist them to find greater scope. But let me repeat here a warning which it is my duty constantly to reiterate in these times of exuberant political activities when people's minds are disturbed and opinions are unsettled by the constant and rash changes. Let me repeat that the ideal which is best suited for India is not so much rapid progress, as steady progress. Do not expect violent changes. If progress is to be sure it must be consolidated step by step. The task we have in hand at present is the conduct of this great war to a successful conclusion. You have fully recognized this fact in your address.

I endorse most heartily your claim that the Sikh community have not lagged behind in their duty in the past. They have proved valiant and true in the supreme test of battle. I look to them with the greatest confidence to maintain the splendid record of service which has won for our gallant Sikh soldiers so glorious a page in our Empire's history.

THE BIRTH-RATE IN PEACE AND WAR.

The last of a series of lectures arranged by the Manchester branch of the Women's International League was given recently by Mrs. Swannick, who spoke on "Population and militarism."

Mrs. Swannick said that the problem of population was inseparably connected with the ideals of constructive pacifism and liberty for which the Women's International League stood. According to the militarist—and not necessarily the German militarist—the chief end of woman was to bear children. But even from that basis the corollary drawn by the militarist was a false one. Woman had to think beyond an indiscriminate raising of the birth-rate to general economic and other problems. Population depended not only on the birth-rate but the death rate and it was not only the number of babies born that mattered but the number of babies that survived. Mrs. Swannick quoted statistics showing that a high birth-rate invariably resulted in a high death-rate. In France the falling birth-rate had been the subject for moral homilies, but much of the virility and grit of the French displayed in the war was due to the fact that they were the children of restricted families. If more children were brought into the world than could be properly reared many must be destroyed by the three positive checks mentioned by Malthus—war, pest and famine.

A reduced birth-rate might actually increase population. But it ought not to increase faster than women could endure, nor faster than the means of production. In old countries like England the population might arrive at a point that should not be passed in the fact case we should aim at a stationary population. This did not mean stagnation or ceasing to multiply. It simply meant that the increase should not go beyond a certain level at a given moment. Every war caused an untold misery for the children and it was true that a population sufficient for peace was not sufficient for war. But it was vicious and unenviable to produce more men, not for peace, but for war. Uncontrolled increase of a population undoubtedly made for war.

HUBBER-SMUGGLERS.

PASSENGERS' TRICKS IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

Attempts to smuggle rubber to Germany were described in the Prize Court, when a quantity of rubber found on board Dutch, Danish and Norwegian ships was condemned.

Mr. R. A. Wright for the Crown, said that in one case rubber was put into trunks as passengers' luggage, and in other cases was hidden in parts of the machinery by members of the ship's crew. In a Dutch ship there was found 10 cwt. of rubber in trunks shipped as the luggage of a South American man. The Dutch ship was in a Dutch ship but did not actually travel. The trunks were pointed out to the searching officer by the master of the ship.

Two passengers bound to Germany in a Danish ship had between them 110 pairs of rubber gloves. In a Dutch ship the second deck-keeper was found to have secreted 15 packets of dental rubber, and 125 packets of dental rubber were found concealed in the cabin of two passengers in another ship. A ship's refrigerating engineer had 26 motor cycle rubber tubes and 420 pairs of rubber gloves.

The second deck-keeper referred to admitted that he had intended to get into touch with Germans, frequenting the clubs and hotels at Amsterdam and sell the rubber to them. He expected to make a profit of £50 on an outlay of £20.

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A TIGHT HAND ON NEUTRAL SUPPLIES.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on May 21:

As the result of the conference between the British Mission and the State Department the Washington Administration is impressed with the necessity of preventing any American exports from reaching Germany through neutrals, and in order to give the President full power in the matter the passage of the Embargo Bill now pending in Congress, will, at his request, be expedited. At a conference at the State Department between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lansing, and attended by their naval and trade advisers, the whole subject was discussed at length. American exports to neutrals during the war show, as the "Morning Post" has so often stated, astounding increases, and while the customary explanation is made to the Washington Government that neutrals are now obtaining from the United States what before the war they were able to secure from belligerents, the explanation is accepted as only partly true.

It is realized by the State Department that had it not been for the neutrals and their ability to draw upon the United States, Germany could not have lived upon her own resources, and before this would have been compelled to surrender, overcome by hunger. The Swiss Minister, who now represents German interests in America, has placed before the President the question of Switzerland if that country is debarré from receiving supplies from the United States, and the whole question of exports will be most carefully studied by the Government, and if necessary a rationing system will be adopted.

The Washington Government is determined that Germany shall not receive any assistance from the United States, and if prepared even to inflict some hardship upon neutrals rather than to go the indirect means of helping Germany to prolong the war.

The shortage of shipping also enters into the calculation, as under the

arrangements now being worked out for the pooling and co-ordinating of all Allied resources the first consideration is the employment of cargo space for the Allies, and only after Allied needs have been served will the ships available be used for neutral exports.

TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

With regard to the question of dispatching an Expeditionary Force to France, there is no clash of opinion as regards the principle involved, between the President and his military advisers nor among people generally—it is simply a matter of policy, or more correctly, expediency. The General Staff is proceeding on the correct military theory that the "small pocket" principle is dangerous. Furthermore, there is the necessity, stressed by the General Staff, of using trained officers and men to turn raw recruits into soldiers.

Under ordinary circumstances the position taken up by the General Staff would be sound—and it is precisely that taken by Lord Kitchener, who refused to send untrained men to the front—but Marshal Joffre and his colleagues have pointed out with much force that not only are American troops needed for the moral effect on the British and Russians, but also for the blow it will inflict upon Germany. It will bring home to the Germans as nothing else can that America is in the war, that not only can America supply material but also men, that one or two American divisions are the only contribution in man power from across the Atlantic but merely the beginning, and that any gaps in the line will be filled by some of the best fighting material in the world.

Reports that the President has sanctioned the despatch of troops to France are premature, but they will undoubtedly be sent with little delay. The argument in favour of their being sent is too powerful.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

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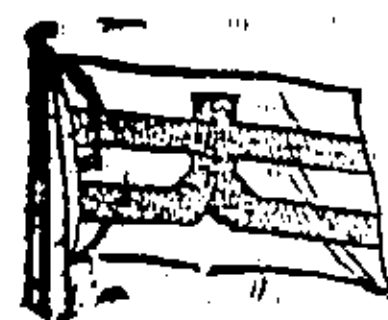
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MANILA	TUESANG	SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.

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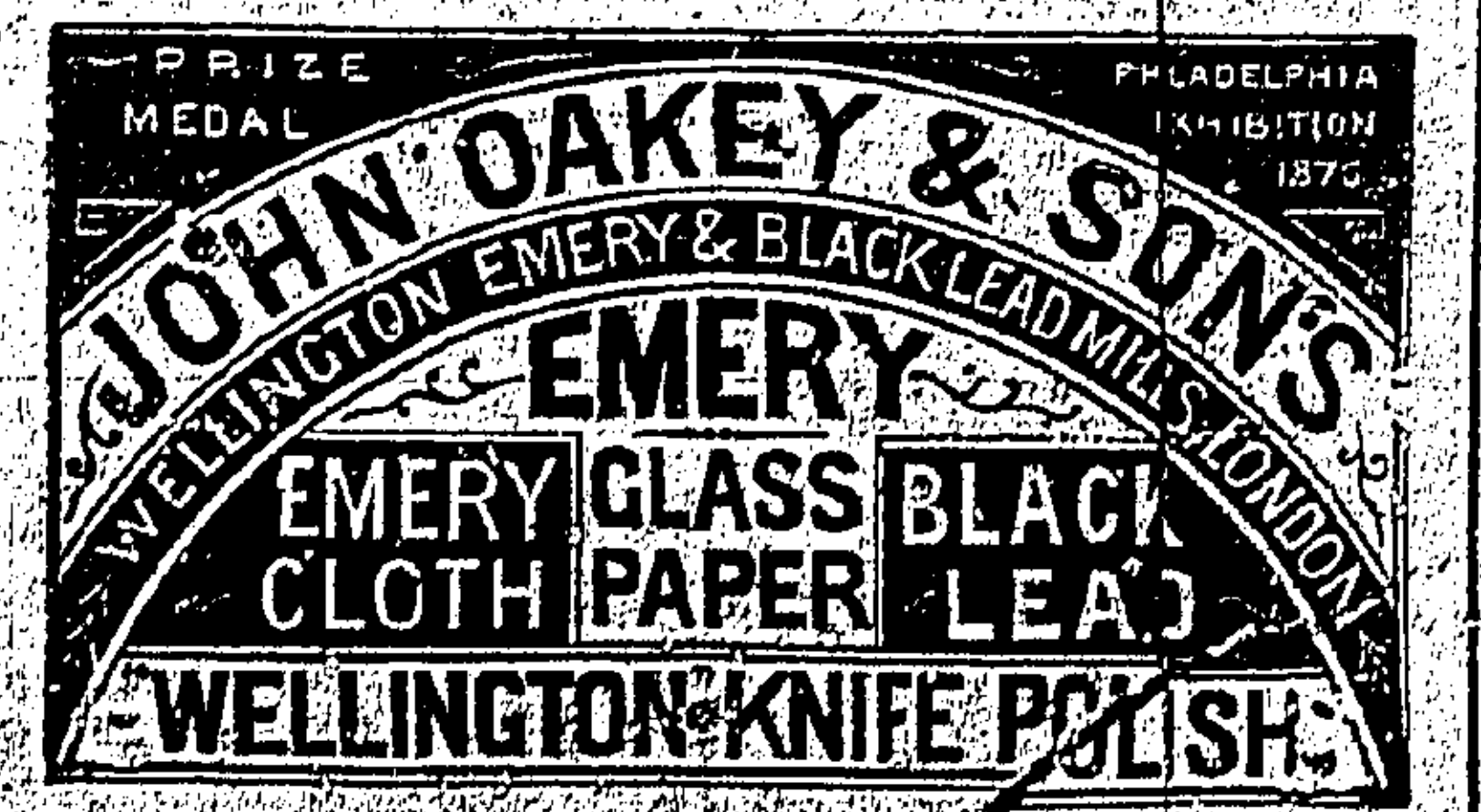
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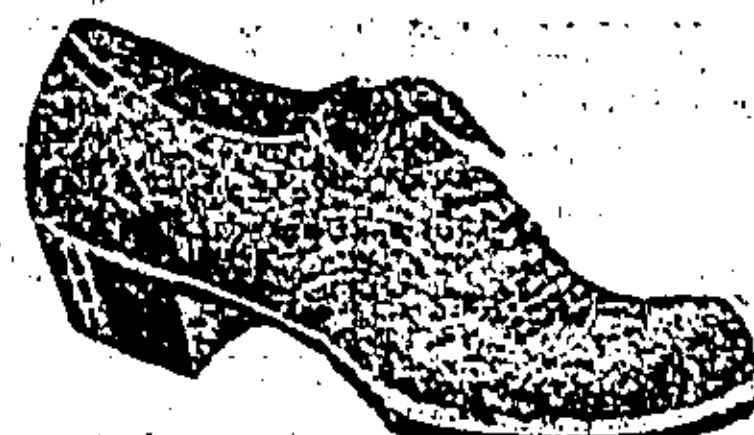
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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU, Capt. Higo	Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SATSUTA MARU, Capt. Imano	Tons 18,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomimaga	Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY 18th July, at 11 a.m.

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THE LURE OF "THE FRONT."

WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

(By JULIA HAMILTON in the "DAILY NEWS.")

The swift and unhesitating general response to the recent demand for women volunteers for auxiliary service in France emphasises a tendency—not only confined to women—to underestimate labour "at the rear," and to measure the value of war-work to the nation by the numbers of the worker to the enemy's first line of trenches. This, if a general, is a mistaken standard of value; and it is with the object of convincing those thousands of eager souls who must necessarily be disappointed in their hope of an overseas job that I am setting down the reasons which induce me to believe that many a woman in London or in Manchester is worth more to her country than a comrade she envies in France.

An experience of more than two years in France has convinced me that there is more than one species of war-work in which proximity to the fighting line must mean periods of idleness unknown to the soldier in the rear; for the simple reason that the nearer you are to the trenches, the more restricted is the area from which you draw your sources of labour and activity. Take, for instance, a hospital situated close up to the firing-line—the kind of hospital the adventurous desire to work in. A Frenchwoman who nursed for some time in such a place assured me that she was occupied far more steadily and busily since she had been moved to another, some fifty miles to the rear. The first-line hospital served the needs of a short stretch of trenches only; its work was entirely sectional and dependent on local activity; and though its capacity might be taxed to the utmost in the case of a combat in its neighbourhood—once its patients had been sent to safer quarters in the interior, it might stand empty and unworked for months, in the interval between two attacks. During such an interval the staff waited in idleness; while, in hospitals, further removed from the scene of hostilities, and served by a good line of railways, would be kept fairly steadily at work by the arrival of relays of patients from a much wider section of the front.

THE REAL TEST.

In the same way, and for the same reason, the duties of a chauffeur in an overseas hospital—a position envied by many a girl-chauffeur at home—may be heavy only by fits and starts, and entail for the greater part of the year an existence of more than semi-idleness. Therefore, necessary as it may be to keep healthy men and women in reserve for occasional spasmodic emergencies, there can be no comparison between the value of their work and that of their fellows employed further back up service that is steady and regular.

The above are instances of comparative inaction that have come under my own notice; but I have no doubts that there are many other branches of "war-work" in which nearness to the enemy entails periods of waiting and idleness. It is where many lines converge and meet that demand never ceases, and workers have no time to stand idle. Even when there is a lull in the trenches the munition worker is sweating to beat his own record; the docker is loading and unloading; and the farmer is sowing his crops.

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Let the women who find themselves in offices, in munitions, on the land—have a good conceit of themselves and their work, and a high estimate of its value; recognising that, in the very nature of things, the call upon them must often be steeper and more continuous than the call upon those whose activities are more sectional and local. Let them realise the truth of what I have said above—that it is a mistake, and a great one, to measure their merits by a geographical standard, and that the woman who puts in a day's work in Surrey is as much an asset to the nation as the carpenter or chauffeur in France.

There is another impulse, inherent in the broad, which makes service out of England attractive. We are a restless and enterprising race; and, as such, the thought of removal from our borders, of seeing new countries and hearing strange tongues, is never without its lure for us. For that reason alone the authorities are bound to be overwhelmed with applications for service overseas—not do I see any cause to decry the mental impulse which will prompt these unending applications from all sorts and conditions of women. Because they are given the chance to gratify an inherent desire of the Briton, the cogitations of women who go abroad may well be envied by their sisters—but not for any other reason. The workers in Somme or in Pas de Calais will be luckier than the workers in Hampshire or Lanark—luckier, but not more valuable.

A SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE.

Perhaps, too—almost certainly—in time of war the idea of foreign service appeals not only to the Englishwoman's love of movement, but to the Englishwoman's pleasure in a risk. She shares with her brother a budding spirit of adventure and a liking for personal danger; and I have not the faintest doubt that, lurking in the mind of many a volunteer for service beyond the Channel, is the secret hope that her work may bring her within range of the enemy's guns. Again there is nothing to decry in this natural craving for a thrill, for a momentary passing through the shadow of Death that will enhance the value of life; and most of us (even if we know them not) cry Amen in our hearts to the sayings of Adam Lindsay Gordon:

No game was ever yet worth a rap
For a rational man to play
Into which no accident, no mishap,
Could possibly find its way.

Only for the consolation of those not selected for service abroad, let here be recorded the experience of one worker in France. She—no exception—lived peacefully within sound of the enemy's guns for the space of about two years; and knew for the first time a sense of uneasiness when, having returned to London for a few weeks' holiday, she was awakened from her slumbers by the arrival and destruction of a Zeppelin. Never once in the course of her long months in France had the war been brought home to her so personally; and, listening to the thud of the London defences, she pondered on the safety and quiet in the rear of the war zone.

This anecdote, insignificant as it is, may afford some comfort to those who, without it, might consider themselves balked of their due of danger and consequent opportunity for heroism!

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Do 1 P.M.	84
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Do 4 P.M.	80
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Minimum (over night)	76

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I—Fire Funds.....\$3,837,047
II—Life & Annuity Funds.....17,687,590
Sinking Fund account.....128,290
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\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,466
Life & Annuity Branch.....2,141,593
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Revenue Marine Department.....337,239
Other Receipts.....478,840
—
\$23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 21, 1917.	
On London—	
Bank Wire	2/5 1/2
On demand	2/5 1/2
30 days sight	2/5 1/2
4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand	341
Credit, 4 months sight	351 1/2
On New York—	
On demand	50 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	50 1/2
On Bombay—	
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	106
On Manila—	
On demand	116 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	116 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	47
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate)	\$7.35 n.
Silver (per oz.)	39 1/2 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Exchange Interest	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 1/2 d.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1875-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the wide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamport Dock, Aberdeen, add 18 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 22nd to 28th, 1917.

High Water		Low Water	
Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon. 22	6.50	12.50	2.50
Tue. 23	6.40	12.40	2.40
Wed. 24	6.30	12.30	2.30
Thu. 25	6.20	12.20	2.20
Fri. 26	6.10	12.10	2.10
Sat. 27	6.00	12.00	2.00
Sun. 28	5.50	11.50	1.50
Mon. 29	5.40	11.40	1.40
Tue. 30	5.30	11.30	1.30
Wed. 1	5.20	11.20	1.20
Thu. 2	5.10	11.10	1.10
Fri. 3	5.00	11.00	1.00
Sat. 4	4.50	10.50	0.50
Sun. 5	4.40	10.40	0.40
Mon. 6	4.30	10.30	0.30
Tue. 7	4.20	10.20	0.20
Wed. 8	4.10	10.10	0.10
Thu. 9	4.00	10.00	0.00
Fri. 10	3.50	9.50	0.00
Sat. 11	3.40	9.40	0.00
Sun. 12	3.30	9.30	0.00
Mon. 13	3.20	9.20	0.00
Tue. 14	3.10	9.10	0.00
Wed. 15	3.00	9.00	0.00
Thu. 16	2.50	8.50	0.00
Fri. 17	2.40	8.40	0.00
Sat. 18	2.30	8.30	0.00
Sun. 19	2.20	8.20	0.00
Mon. 20	2.10	8.10	0.00
Tue. 21	2.00	8.00	0.00
Wed. 22	1.50	7.50	0.00
Thu. 23	1.40	7.40	0.00
Fri. 24	1.30	7.30	0.00
Sat. 25	1.20	7.20	0.00
Sun. 26	1.10	7.10	0.00
Mon. 27	1.00	7.00	0.00
Tue. 28	0.50	6.50	0.00
Wed. 29	0.40	6.40	0.00
Thu. 30	0.30	6.30	0.00
Fri. 1	0.20	6.20	0.00
Sat. 2	0.10	6.10	0.00
Sun. 3	0.00	6.00	0.00

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	29.68	29.82	29.65
Temperature	82	82	84
Humidity	82	84	70
Direction of Wind	S	SW	SW
Force	3	3	4
Rain	0.32	0.00	0.02

Highest open air temperature on the 21st, 84°
Lowest open air temperature on the 21st, 76°
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, June 21, 1917.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.	
For	Week-Days
For	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
For	5.00 P.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.
Shataukoh, Shatin and	
Shennongshui	4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Angus, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	
Week-Days	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
For	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.
Tai Po	7.30 A.M.
Tung	9.30 P.M.
Shet Kiu	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, and necessary for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents. Credit 20 cents, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on page 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 should be sent to the office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

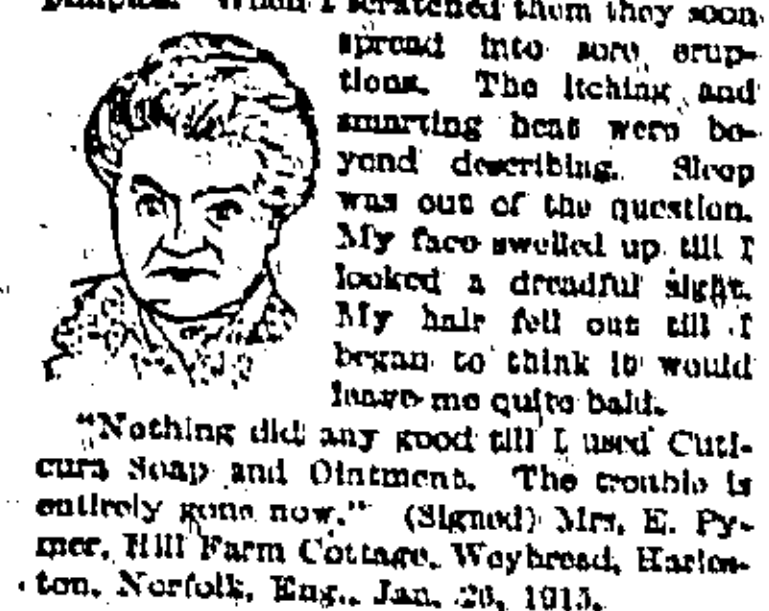
New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Mail," Hongkong. Code: A.S.O. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

ITCHING AND
SMARTING HEAT

From Eczema Beyond Describing. Face a Dreadful Sight. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.



"Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Palmer, Hill Farm Cottage, Weymouth, Dorset, Norfolk, Eng., Jan. 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 25-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20
One hour	35
Three hours	50
Six hours	70
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	\$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour	\$0.15
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.40
Two hours	0.50
Three hours	0.70
Six hours	1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10
Half hour	15
One hour	20
Every subsequent hour	20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10
One hour	15
Every subsequent hour	10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile	single	75 cents
return		\$1.00
Beyond 4th to 6th mile	single	\$1.25
return		\$1.50
Beyond 6th to 8th mile	single	\$1.50
return		\$2.00
Beyond 8th to 11th mile	single	\$2.00
return		\$2.50

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Slaughter House	04 cents
From Slaughter House to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	10
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20
One hour	30
Two hours	50
Three hours	60
Four hours	70
Five hours	80
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	\$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

One hour	25 cents
Two hours	40
Three hours	55
Four hours	70
Five hours	85
Six hours	1.00
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	\$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.25—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over N. China and S. Manchuria, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains generally low over the continent, with a depression centre to the north-west of Haiphong.

Moderate to fresh S.W. winds will prevail over the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.27 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.40 inches, against an average of 33.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 22nd June:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, moderate to fresh, squally, cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917:—

Date	Ends	Begins
June 21st	5.25 a.m.	7.19 p.m.
" 22nd	5.25	7.19
" 23rd	5.30	7.20
" 24th	5.30	7.20
" 25th	5.30	7.20
" 26th	5.30	7.20
" 27th	5.31	7.21
" 28th	5.31	7.21
" 29th	5.31	7.21
" 30th	5.31	7.21

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER